Ampsements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THIS EVENING, at 8, THE CONTRABANDIST—SIMON'S MISHAPS. The Rayels, Gabriel, Francois, Antoine, Young America. Nimosita Pepila, Mona, Van Hamune. Young America on the Three Flying Trapeze. The Martinetti Brothers as the Three Gladiators.

THEATER FRANCAIS.

THIS EVENING, at 8, LES DOMESTIQUES-LA FEMME DOITSUIVEE SON MARI. THIS EVENING, at 8-OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, Mrs. John

WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
TH'S EVENING at 8, PLAYING WITH FIRE: Mr. John Brougham, Miss Prentico, Mrs. C. Wolcott, jr., Miss Mary Carr, Mesers. C. Wolcott, jr., J. G. Burnett, W. S. Androws. BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE FRENCH SFY-THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS; Mas iteen Western, Mr. J. A. Herne.

THIS EVENING-THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—CROSSING THE LINE: The Worrell Sisters, and full company. The Nicolo Troupe in feats on the Flying Trapeze, Perpendicular Ladders, etc.

FOX'S OLD HOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at 8-THE INVISIBLE PRINGE; Miss Panny Henring, Mr. O. L. Fox. To conclude with a Farms

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 7, and THIS EVENING at 71 UNCLE.
FOM'S CABIN-Mrs. G. C. Howard Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. W. L.
Jamison, Misres Jennie Cleaver, Kehos, Scholl, Lebrun, Messrs.
Hadaway, Da'r, W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland,
Bridgmen, Audstron, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS EVENING, 408-10, BALLADS, COMICAL AGTS, FARCES,
BURLLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc.—Tableaut,
GODDESS OF LIBERTY AND ARMY AND NAVY—A SWEET
FACE AT THE WINDOW—EXCISE versus LIQUOR DEALER.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway.
TO-DAY, EXHIBITION OF NEW PICTURES by Mr. T.

RECOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENIAG, at 8, the English Comic Opera, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, Miss Rickings, Miss Zelds Harrison, Mrs. Mossrt, Messyk, Segulin, Peakes, Ketchum, Castle, Eichberg.

TO DAY, three ruces on the Paternon Course

Buginegs Notices.

Lyon's Inspot Powder, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving fars and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. L. Lox. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggless, and by Bannus & Co. No. 21 Park-row.

BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunborn, and the dyoness caused by the wind and air, are remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after

Sold by druggists Doctors disagree upon many things, but they all agree that it is not the best way of putting out a fire to throw kerosene upon it. They ought, in like manner, to agree that to administer pur gatives is not the way to cure Cholera, for these produce the very gaives is not his way to cure Choices, for these produce the very thing which should be prevented. An astringent which binds up the relaxed organs is the remedy indicated by Nature and Reason. Such is Namedra's Asiatio Cholkha Cure, a medicine, the efficacy of which has been proved by long and ample experience. Depot No. 487 Broadway.

THE STAR MEDICINAL POWDER CO.,

MANUFACTURE AND SELL THE

MCKINLEY POWDER.

For the spendy and certain cure of Ulicers of the Throat and Nose,
Elemented Painte, Swelling of the Tensils, Coughs, Colds, Quinsey,
Housetones, Diphtheds, Ciergyman's Sore Throat, Catarth of the Nose
are Bromshitz. See circular containing certificates from Dr. Thomse
Hombitis. See circular containing certificates from Dr. Thomse
Wilmon of Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Loudeville,
Ky. D. M. Hüdreth, one of the proprietors of the New-York Hotel;
Mrs. Elizabeth Crittenden, Wildow of the Hon. John J. Crittenden

Office, No. 684 Broadway, N. Y.

3,500.-THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only Two Horses, makes 2,500 bricks per hour, with straight, well-defined edges, and the bricks will stand ALL CLIMATES, while those usde by the dry pressing machines all CROMBLE TO PIECES on be log EXPOSED TO FROST.

A. ERQUA, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, N. Y.

3,000 SHINGLES PER HOUR are made by the EMPIRE SHINGLE MACHINE with only one House power; and will make qut of the same amount of timber one units make in the same amount of timber one units make by any sawing ahingle machine. A. Raqua, General Agent, No. 141 Broadway, New-York.

Clergymen, in their visits of mercy, continually find the poorer members of their flocks laboring under diseases of the busels; they should always have with them an appropriate remedy to furnish gratia to those unable to pay a physician or apothecary. Such a medicine is Manadan's Carminative State. The proprietor will gladiy farnish this, free of charge, to dergymen, of any denomin who will apply for it for this purpose. Depot No. 487 Broadway

CHOLERA, in its positive state, not cured by Nymoth's Compound Campinon Thomas, but first indications, Diarrhes, and small relaxation of the Bowels, are safely obecked by these prompt and potent latte Thomas. Should be in every pocket now. One box, 56c; one dozon to families, \$5. Sole maker, C. H. Nardles, Druggist, Philadelphia.

GENIN, No. 513 BROADWAY. les LADICS STRAW HATS.

Cles CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS.

Cles MEN'S AND BOTS CAPS.

Cles LADICS' RIDING HATS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Loss of Appetite and consequent lassitude and debility shows that the system requires a tonic. To press food upon m person laboring under this is like putting fresh coal upon an almost exhausted fire. To remedy this aliment the system must be braced up, and for this there is nothing which can be compared with Mansbers of California Tento. For sale by all Drugists.

SCRATCHES, GALLS. SWELLINGS, Sores, Sit-Fast, Prioks, and, in many cases, Quinter, Young Spavin and Founder, are canidly cured by DALLEY's GALVANIC HORSE SALVE. It also premakers, and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

DR. SCHENCE'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRARE FILLS are sold by all druggists. Dr. SCHENCE will be at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., N. Y., EVERT TUESDAY, at 9 a.m., Brill p. m. His medicines may be obtained there at all times. Advice free, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respi-

A Boon of Health is within the reach of all sufferers from Constitution, Debility, Disordered Stomachs, and their stiendard hetance where a mild cathartic is required to regulate the bowels giving vigor and tone to the system. For sale by all Druggists.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE .- Dr. onias's Venerian Liniment, for the cure of Dysentery, Croup, halera, Colic, Rheumatism, &c. No one should be without this value remedy. Every bottle is warranted. Sold by all the Druggists. upot, No. 56 Courtlandt at., New-York. Price, 40 and 80 cents.

EVERDELL'S WEDDING CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broad-pay, N. Y. All the elegant styles of Cerds, Monograms, French Nota Paper, Süver Plates, &c., AT OLD PRICES A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS,

Pasiest in use; no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELENBOLD's No. 594 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

seeps it glossy and from falling out; removes dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by Russiton, No. 10 Astor House, and all druggists. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .be "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609 Dhestaut-st., Phila; Astor-pl., N.Y.; 19 Green st., Boston. Avoid Issidulent imitations of his patents.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ages, Supposters, &c.—Marse & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office puly at No. 2 Vesey-et. Lady attendent.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen: Duplicates, \$2. Pequot Machine Co., Mystic River, Conn., manufac-te the most improved Looms for wearing Tapes, Bindings, Webbings SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own

and others' make, taken in exchange for our new putent ALUM an Day Players Sarna. For sale low. Marvin & Co., 285 Broadway, and 721 Chestantel., Phila. THE UNION BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE—Sold exclu-tely by the SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 458 Broadway

WILLOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

Resears is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the ck-stitch, "-["Judge's Report" at the "Jisined Park Trial." lead for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of chase on the same place of goods.

No. 508 Broadway. GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 503 Broadway. THE improved Elliptic Hook Lockstitch Sewing-Howe Sewing Machine Company .- Elias Howe,

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISand Agents, No. 37 Park row. New York (established in 1842), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

New Dork Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1866.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Heartista, Coverd Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE they will also receive Seasonerross and Apparamanents.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WERRLY TRIBUNE must be banded in To Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS

By the arrival of the City of London and the Nova cotian at this port yesterday we have two days late news from Europe.

Reports from the Danubian Principalities state that Moldavia had been occupied by Turkish and Russian

The Paris Conference had not yet been accepted by Austria, but no doubt was entertained that she would soon declare her acceptance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The "West Side Association," an organization of persons owning property in the northerly part of the City, whose interests impel them to protect themselves against the City Government, met last evening and considered the subject of "street openings" and the way in which that matter is managed. There was no action taken beyond a reference of the business, so far as it may affect members of the Association, to the Executive Committee.

An important Custom-House case was decided before Judge Benedict yesterday, being that of the United States against Fletcher, Westray and others, the proceedings being brought to recover \$2,000 in gold, which was alleged to be a balance of duties due on an importation of rice. The verdict was for the defense.

The estimated expense of the city of Brooklyn for the coming year, as per statement of the Mayor yesterday transmitted to the Aldermen and Supervisors will reach \$2,882,413 86. The item "general purposes" amounts to \$386,000. "police," \$435,195 50; "interest," \$326,057 19; "salarios," \$225,000.

There is nothing important from the Fenian War to-day, but there are some indications that further fighting may be expected, as, for instance, the reported massing or troops at Malone, and the unusual activity in several cities in contributing funds and equipping men for the Fenian

Prof. Hayes of Massachusetts has visited the town of Lyman, N. H., and has analyzed some of the gold quartz found there. The rock yields from \$310 to \$867 per tun. This is probably a continuation of the gold-bearing range which crops out in Western Massachusetts. The story that the Board of Health had forcibly seized

upon a part of Coney Island for quarantine purposes, arms out to have been untrue. An injunction has been obtained against the Board to restrain them from occupy-ing any part of the island for such a purpose. In the Board of Councilmen yesterday, an order of in-quiry was adopted looking to the establishment of a Free Public Library, and several street-opening projects were considered. The Aldermen transacted no business of

pecial importance The case of Clark, Dodge & Co., against the United States, the question being as to the validity of the bankers tax law, has been argued before Judge Nelson of the United States Circuit Court. The decision was reserved The ship Syren, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, reports having been brought to by a shot from a British war vessel off Bantry Bay, and subjected to an examination as to her belligerent character.

The people of West Farms have held a meeting to de ise peaceable measures, if possible, for closing up the vise peaceable measures, if possible, for closing up the liquor shops of that region on the Sabbath. No prospect

or success, nowever, appears.

"Sodium Amalgam" is the name of a new explosive compound of California origin. The explosive power of one conce of this material is said to be equal to that of 25 pounds of gunpowder. The quarantine report for June 3 shows that there are 5 new cases. There were 4 persons returned to the Peruvian and 10 deaths; leaving under treatment at the hospital-ship, 83.

Judge Underwood's Court opens to-day at Richmond, and it is not improbable that some indication may be soon afforded as to when and where Jeff. Davis is to be tried.

The opponents of the Excise law met in great numbers on Union-square yesterday afternoon. There was speak-ing from three stands, music and much enthusiasm. The Christy will case was before Judge Mullen of the Supreme Court yesterday, and was postponed on account of the absence of witnesses.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday a verdiet was endered against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company amounting to \$31,618 07.

The Washington municipal election yesterday, resulted in the choice of ex-Mayor Wallach over Mr. Easby, the

The first 100 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad have

The National Typographical Union is now in session at

Gold opened yesterday at 140½, sold at 144, and closed at 133,2134. Government bonds were lower on 5-20s and ateady on the 7.30s. Money continues to grow easier, and large amounts are offered at 5 per cent on call. In commer-cial paper no change.

CONGRESS.

June 4 .- A communication from the Postmaster General in reference to the proposed National telegraphic system was laid before the Senate. A resolution was passed restoring Lieut.-Commander R. M. Law to the passed restoring Lieut.-Commander R. M. Law to the active list of the Navy. The Reconstruction resolution was then taken up, and after a speech by Mr. Henderson, the amendment making inviolate the obligations of the Government incurred in suppressing the Rebellion was passed. An amendment alleviating the pains and penalties incurred by persons engaged in the Rebellion was voted down—8 to 26. Amendments were offered by Mesers, Henderson and Doolittle in reference to the enfranchisement of Rebels, the first of which was voted down. The Senate went into Executive Session without action on Senate went into Executive Session without action on Mr. Doolittle's amendment, and soon afterward adjourned.

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HOUSE.

Bills and resolutions were introduced relative to lunatics in the District, to alter the places of holding the United States Circuit Court in Rhode Island, amendatory of the act establishing Judicial Courts, relative to a basin for iron-cleads on the Hudson River, providing a government for the Territory of Lincoln, amending the practice of the United States Courts, regulating the tenure of certain offices held by appointment of the President, providing for the geological survey of Nebraska, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information in reference to Indian expenses, inquiring into the propriety of erecting a new Executive mansion, in reference to the printing of 10,000 copies of Stoneman's Memphis riot report, and inquiring into the expediency of equalizing the mileage and pay of members of Congress. Mr. Williams's resolutions, "making treason odious," offered on Monday last, were adopted without a division. The resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish information in reference to the disposition of Southern railroad property, was adopted; also the resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the Printing Committee to inquire into the expediency of the Mexican bonds were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A resolution was adopted instructing the Printing Committee to inquire into the expediency of printing 25,000 extra copies of the agricultural report of 1864. A resolution recognizing the Fenians as beligreents went over under the rule. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights. After debate, the bill went over until Wednesday. The credentials of Mr. Parsons, claiming to be a representative from Mississippl, were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Pending the consideration of

Our Washington dispatches present a long array of figures and statistics, showing the condition of the public treasury, and the progress of some of the public isiness during the last month.

We print this morning, on another page, a lengthy ommunication from Wm. A. Phillips, in reply to an article recently published in our columns, over the signature of John R. Ridge. It is an elaborate plea in behalf of the loyal Cherokees, and urges upon Congress the duty of providing for them.

Mr. Representative Johnson wants to have the mileage divided, so as to have an even thing all round. Why not? The whole business is a fraud, and there is no reason why members who live on the Pacific coast, and never go home, should have so much booty, while those who are nearer home, and go home, should be kept out of their share.

A highly interesting report on the coinage, weight and measures of the United States has been submitted by the House Committee. With regard to coinage, the report urges the great importance of international uniformity, and suggests that a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, in 1867, be authorized to confer with

the establishment of a system of coinage of uniform value for all nations. As regards the measures and weight, the Committee reports a bill providing for the gradual introduction of the decimal system.

We have no news from the Fenians to justify any expectation of success on their part. It does not appear that at this moment any hostile force is on Canada soil, or is in any position to cross the line effectively. Gen. Sweeney's first move has clearly failed, and failed in such a way that if he has any second to play, its success is more a matter of chance than of calculation.

TAXING NATIONAL BANKS.

It has been legally settled that the exemption of National securities from Federal, State or local taxation, does not exempt Bank stocks from such taxation. though the capital of the Banks may be mainly vested in those securities. In other words: a particular use of those obligations is taxable, though the securities themselves are not. The Government guarantees the holders against taxation to the extent of a single profit: if they undertake to make a second on the ame capital, they must pay their taxes on this use, like other people.

We hear with surprise that certain bankers are seeking to have this most righteous and wholesome adjudication subverted by act of Congress. We do not fear that they will prevail; but we none the less regret the attempt. Our National Banks, wherever decently managed, have done well for their stockholders. We hope they will continue to do so. But we have a very heavy debt to shoulder, and no business is better able to pay its part than that of Banking. It will have to pay, and it may better do so with a good grace. Let there be no wry faces, but a general resolve to meet the requirement heartily, manfully, and pay the taxes.

ARRAIGNMENT OF CONGRESS.

We receive in exchange about one thousand jour nals that supported Lincoln and Johnson in the Presidential canvass of 1864. If there be ticenty of the whole number that side with the President against Congress, we are very widely in error. We cannot now name ten, but suppose there may be so many. That more than nine hundred are in open, hearty accord with Congress, is a most transparent, incontest-

We do not imply that they appland everything said or done by the majority in either House any more than we do. They are conducted by men who read, observe, think, and maintain their own independence. Almost any one of them has at times criticised, suggested, admonished, encouraged, approved, dissented, as became thinking freemen. But that the great mass of them are in substantial accord with Congress, and in no hurry whatever to see seventy or eighty seats in Congress filled by ex-Rebels or their nominees, until the right of the loyal Blacks to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," shall have been fully secured, s no matter of opinion, but a simple fact.

Yet The N. Y. Times day by day bristles with tirade against Congress as if the leading ideas and measures of the two Houses touching Reconstruction were utterly repudiated and condemned by the great mass of the Unionists of 1864! Its last elaborate arraignment of those ideas and measures closes as follows:

closes as follows:

"These suggestions apply only to the action of Congress. We intend by them only to indicate a method by which the Union party in Congress can, if it desires, avoid any further controversy with the President. Our opinion is they have already come in conflict with his views and convictions quite as often as is for their good—and nine-tenths of the controversy thus provoked has been utterly needless. They have been betrayed into the ynave, reckless guidance on the part of those in whom they have not their faith. It used to be considered the duty of those intrasted with it used to be considered the duty of those intrasted with the leadcraship of a great party to harmonize its differences of opinion—to smooth ever and accommodate its collisions and conflicts of sentiment, instead of exasperating and fanning them into an open flame. And particularly when that party was in possession of the Government, when it had the executive as well as the legislative departments under its control and was responsible to the nation for the conduct of public affairs, were those intrusted with its leadership expected to promote harmony among all its members, and especially to accure concert of action between its various branches. But, by some making mischance, the men now put into the official leadership of the Union party in Congress, have apparently sought anything and everything che except harmony among as faction, instead of the representatives and legislative departments. They have been the exponents and champions of a faction, instead of the representatives and organs of the party. They have been relectant and recabitrant alles, than to give to all sections of the party due weight and influence in adopting more common fate. And they have used all the stratagems of Parliamentary law—all the resources of Congressional rules and regulations—all the force and fear of party discipline—all the elements of personal prejudice and of partisan resentment, not to harmonize and consonidate the legitimate sentiment of the if the Union party should survive such reckless

-These imputations devolve on the rank and file of the Union party a duty which they neither can with honor nor will choose to evade. Within a few weeks, nominations for Representatives in the XLth Congress will be made in most of the loyal States. Whether the Unionists approve or disapprove the general action of their Representatives, it becomes them then distinetly to say. If they judge the President right and Congress wrong in the main with reference to their points of difference, they will distinctly say so; if, on the other hand, they are in general accord with

Congress, they will let the fact be known. Of course, it will not always (though we think it will generally) be advisable to nominate the present Members for reëlection. Since the action of Congress will be generally assailed by the Copperheads in the Fall canvass, it will be desirable to have candidates on our side who thoroughly understand that action and are prepared to defend it. But, even where it shall be thought best to nominate new men, we urge that the light wherein the action of Congress is regarded by the constituencies shall be distinctly made manifest.

THE QUARANTINE QUESTION.

Another twenty-four hours is gone, and we cannot earn that much has been done toward the relief of the cholera-prisoners in the bay, or toward the security of the city. Our reports will show in what condition the sick and well on the Falcon and Peruvian continue. We scarcely know which is the worse off. The Falcon, which is called a hospital ship, is a floating hell to which are consigned from time to time the doomed and helpless wretches who came passengers on the Peruvian and the Cholera patients and small-por patients Union. are crowded together between the close decks of a rotten ship, till the diseases intermingle in the same body, and what one might have spared the two consume. It is a borrible torture and almost certain murder to send thither a man ill with the early symptoms of a curable disease. It is not much better to leave him on what they call-with a dreadful mockery-the well ship; a ship impregnated with choleraon, and crowded with passengers who must be prodigies of courage if they do not die from fear-the surest predisposing cause of cholera.

The Health authorities know, better than we can describe, what these innocent men and women are made to suffer; yet they still hesitate to act. They have had an uninterrupted month in which to establish a suitable quarantine, and they have done exactly nothing. There was time to discuss whether mineral waters should be sold in the Central Park, but no time to select a site for quarantine, seize it, put buildings up, guard them, and defy the pestilence. We were assured yesterday morning that the Board of Health had resolved to take possession of Coney Island, but an evening paper, apparently on Mr. Schultz's authority, denies it, and says no such proposition has ever been considered. With a coolness that, in such circumstances, is appalling, the President of the Board of Health gives out that "in a few days" they will do something. No, we are wrong. They don't propose to

a plan." A plan for what? Why, it a plan to obtain grounds upon which to erect buildings for the use of well persons who may arrive upon vessels infected by cholera or other contagious diseases!" In the illimitable future, this autocratic Board of Health hope to do something for prospective cargoes of cholera, but for the relief of the mass of misery down the bay, and for the immediate protection of the city, they have not even a plan to propose, nor does anybody seem inclined to step forward and supply the deficiency. We beg leave to assure Mr. Schultz that the public

is waiting with impatience to see him do that "rash thing" which he promised on Friday. We assure him in all seriousness that public opinion will not merely tolerate, but demands, a total disregard of formalities and statutes, if that be necessary to save us from the horrors of the lower bay and from the impending danger on land. The Legislature meant to put des potic powers into the hands of the Board of Health, to the end that prompt precautions and energetic measures against public peril might be taken. If the Legislature failed to make its law strong enough-of which we have no evidence -the intent of the law still remains, and public opinion remains, and the peril is here, and nobody cares for the statute, but everybody looks to the Board for some action that will justify its existence. There has been none yet-speaking with reference to the cholera. Yet Mr. Schultz said on Friday, and said justly, that if he did not succeed within the next four or five days, all his work would be useless. No doubt it will, and of these four or five days, three have already passed; yet now, Mr. Schultz tells a newspaper reporter that, in a few days more, he hopes a plan will be agreed on. We have every respect for Mr. Schultz's good intentions, but we call this trifling with a momentous and an imminent peril.

-Since the above was written, we have received intelligence which leads us to suppose that the Board is on the point of doing something. How much it will do we cannot say, but we presume it cannot attempt less than to occupy a quarantine station somewhere or shore. Still, we let what we have written stand as the partial expression of a public impatience that approaches exasperation and as a to the resolutions of the Board. We shall be very glad to announce to-morrow that New-York has at least a site for Quarantine. Then, if the Board will instantly put the cholera patients on shore, both sick and well, burn up their horrible old hulk, the Falcon, and in future protect their ground by a force strong enough to defy assault, we hope there may be a chance of repairing the disasters and disgrace of their past inexcusable delay.

REBUILDING OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It should hardly be necessary to suggest to the gentlemen who have charge of rebuilding the Academy of Music, that it is imperatively necessary to make it securely fire-proof. In a building exclusively devoted to one purpose, free from conflicting possibilities of danger, with ample means devoted to its erection, a perfect exemption from fire can be had beyond any peradventure. We do not propose to dictate any special plan; the means must necessarily conform to the design; but we desire to impress upon the minds of the Directors that they are about to erect a house and not a warehouse; that the goods to be stored there are human beings and not bales of cotton, and that a great responsibility rests upon the results of their labors.

We are of opinion that private individuals have too much license in erecting places of public amusement; using their own judgment, and shaping that according to the interests of their pockets, regardless of the terrible consequences which might result from such a policy. In France, the erecting of a building such as the Academy of Music should be, is a matter of official supervision. Plans are received up to a certain date, and thoroughly examined. They are then placed in the Institute for a month, where they receive the severest scrutiny from experts on all which relates to the subject, whose objections and suggestions are noted, and through this public criticism all the good points are evolved, the weak points exposed, and the judges guided to a right decision. Some such system should be adopted here. The

competition should be open, and the plans, when received, should be deposited in the rooms of the American Institute, where they could be inspected by practical men, the value of whose opinions would be beyond dispute. Such a course would give c dence to the public, and we maintain that the public has an undoubted right to know all about the safety of a building which they will in the end have to pay for and use.

THE LION IN THE WAY.

The Old Dominion, Norfolk, Va., thus responds to our suggestion that the Southern Whites, should place themselves on a footing of mutual confidence and good will with the Blacks, and thus render the interference of third parties not merely needless but futile:

of third parties not merely needless but futile:

"To the question why the Southern people won't step in between the 'Northern White missionaries' and the Blacks, we give this answer: You have put your missionaries in the position which rightfully belongs to our people. You support them from the 'Freedmen's Bureau.' You uphold the Bureau' with bayonets, and after teaching the Blacks for two years that the Southern Whites are their onemics, you tell us that we 'shelf deducate them,' that we 'cas by simple faith and good will, take the Blacks out of the hands of your 'missionaries.' Now, this is all very good talk, if addressed to the people of Japan; but it is poor logic to throw in the faces of the people of the South. The fact is, we not only could, but would do all these things, if you would let us. You stand between us with a political machine, called the 'Freedmen's Bureau,' at an expense of \$12,000,000 per annum, and have surrounded this machine with a guard of soldiers to keep us away from the Blacks, and them away from us, and now have the impudence to taunt us with the above argumentative assertions.

"We tell you, Mr. Greeley, that there can be no 'simple faith and good-will,' no 'confidence,' between the Whites and Blacks, until they are allowed to come together, with no power intervening but their own wants and necessities.

"Now, if you are an honest humenitarian, call of your political dogs of war, and show your sympathy for the negro by letting him come up by his own exertion, and the ready help of our people, until there is none to dispute their ability, as well as right, to the ballot. This is all we ask. We claim that time alone can settle this much mooted question as it should be-peacefully, and beneficial, alike to the Blacks, as well as "Whites."

Remarks by The Tribune.

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A report has just been made by the Scoretary of State to Congress, in response to an inquiry, giving an account of the constitutional provisions and laws enacted by the Southern Whites for the oppression and degradation of the Blacks within the last year. We gave a synopsis of that report on May 31. Now it is possible that laws as unjust, inhuman, degrading, brutalizing, have at some time been enacted in Dahome or Tartary; but we are very sure that no Christian people outside of our Union ever enacted anything half so infernal. Will you contend that these were either prompted or rendered necessary by the Freedmen's That Bureau is to-day preserving from starvation

tens of thousands of Southern Whites, especially in Alabama. We are confident that many more Whites than Blacks are now subsisted by it. Yet we admit that it is an anomaly which should be abolished at the earliest moment consistent with the dictates of justice and humanity. We propose, therefore, a basis of agreement with The Old Dominion. If that journal will induce the South to make her laws as just and equal as between Whites and Blacks as are those of Great Britain, France, Prussia, Italy and Mexico, or any other Christian country wherein all men are free, we will urge that the Freedmen's Bureau shall thereupon be abolished, utterly and forever. Is not this fair ? We want the country settled and at peace forth-

with. We want an adjustment that will include all, provide for all, and secure the rights of all. A settlement which excludes and ignores either the Whites or the Blacks of the South will neither suffice nor endure. And all we ask of the Southern Whites is, commissioners from other nations on the subject of | do anything, but in a few days they will "agree upon | that they shall treat the Blacks as humanely. justly, |

trustfully, as they are treated by the most enlightened nations of Europe. Why should they not !

If you think the Freedmen's Burcau, or "Northern White missionaries," or any others, a barrier between you and the Blacks, you are mistaken. The only barrier that separates you is one formed of unjust oppressive laws, which you Whites alone made, and which you are at perfect liberty to repeal. Take that away, and you will find all the others of no possible

Why is it that persons who would hesitate to be eaught lying separately will get together and "resolve" the most atrocious falsehood without a blush or a twinge?

Sundry Germans residing in our City gathered yesterday at Union Square to attest and proclaim their opposition to our new Excise Law, as it was their perfeet right to do. In so far as they spoke truth, they are entitled to respectful consideration. But the managers knew right well, though their

ignorant dupes did not, that the prohibition of Sunday liquor-selling was always a part of the common law of this State, as of her neighbors adjacent-that the new Excise Act simply makes better provision for the enforcement of what has been the law here for generations. When, therefore, they resolve that "the present Excise and Sunday law is the abortive and annatural product of sectional fanaticism," &c., &c., they lie and deceive their ignorant followers, and so deserve the most indignant rebuke. That they should go on to make other reckless and baseless assertions is natural; and when they tell us that our laws are "in direct conflict with the spirit underlying the foundations of our free republican institutions," they compel us to remind them that the much abused Puritans" of this country founded a republic which the Liberals of the Old World have not yet surpassed, and under whose ægis many millions of them have been glad to find shelter. It was in Europe, not here, that the term Libertine-once signifying a champion of Liberty-became tainted and mildewed-these gentlemen help us to understand how and why.

It may not be modest, but it is quite in order, for Germans to lecture Americans on the nature and spirit of our free institutions, and strive to show us how they should be recast in accordance with the higher intelligence and nobler civilization of the heroes of 1848-9. Let them give us their lessons; we will heed and endeavor to profit by them. But when they attempt to face us down in a transparent lie-to brazen it out that Sunday liquor-selling has hitherto been legal here, and that to prohibit it is an innovationthey pass the bounds of controversial decency and expose themselves to general contempt.

The Courrier des Etats Unis, of this city, which is usually well informed on the intentions of the French and Spanish Governments, states that Admiral Nuñez, the commander of the Spanish fleet in the Pacific, has received from the Government of Madrid the order to leave, for the present, the waters of Peru and of Chili. "It is known," says the Courrier, "that since a month Winter has set in in the Southern hemisphere, and Spain has acted wisely in not exposing its fleet to the storms which, during this season, desolate the Southern coasts of the Pacific. One portion of the squadron will take its Winter quarters at the Philippine Islands, and the other at Montevideo, or Rio Janeiro. On the return of the Summer season, the Spanish fleet, reënforced by the iron-clad Tetuan and other vessels, will square up the accounts of the Spanish Government with Chili, Peru, and Ecuador, unless in the meanwhile the friendly services of foreign powers should bring about an arrangement."

Thus, it seems, the Spanish-Chilian war is, for the present, at an end, so far as the aggressions of Spain are concerned. As to its renewal, on the return of the Summer season, it is anything but probable. A few days ago we called attention to the progress of the fortifications of the important South American seaports. So far as the four allied republics are concerned, Spain will hereafter meet, instead of defenseless Valparaisos, well-fortified Callaos; and the time will soon arrive when the allied republics of Latin-American will be able to oppose to European aggressions an impenetrable front. It is, moreover, highly probable that the increase of the navy of the South American allies will be more rapid than that of Spain. If this be the case, the "friendly services of foreign powers" may be eagerly welcomed by Spain.

Upon the question of removal from office and Executive power generally, we have t ligencer, which, we presume, speaks for President

Johnson:

It seems very evident that the President should have the power of removal, where there is corruption or insellicency in office; and there could be no objection to the great mass of officers having a fixed term, from which they should not be removed, except for cause. There are two objects of immense importance which should be kept in view: first, a prompt mode of removing a corrupt or incompetent officer; accord, a fixed tenure of office, by which the Presidential elections should not be great battles for spoils. This prompt removal for cause cannot be placed in any hands so proper as the Presidents."

Observe the italies! Let some Congressman take the President's organ at its word, and introduce a bill giving officers a fixed term, "from which they should not be removed, except for cause."

Speaking of the South Carolinians, a Copperhead journal says:

"Instead of pressing these unfortunate people to the wall. how noble, and at the same time how useful, to treat them with generosity and magnanimity!"

No one wishes to treat them otherwise! All we

desire is that the South Carolinians shall not press the negro "to the wall." There is room enough in that State for all-bread enough-water enough-corn, rice and abundance of fresh air. Nature allows equal rights to all, and on any dispute we are willing to go with nature.

If it be true, as the advocates of capital punishment claim, that the scaffold is a necessary protection to society, how comes it that there are more murders in Massachusetts, where mere boys are hanged, than in Rhode Island and Wisconsin, in which the death-penalty has been entirely abolished for several years? We ask for information, and hope somebody will tell us.

FRANK MOORE'S "ANECDOTES, POETRY AND INCIDENTS F THE WAR, North and South"-a handsome octave of 560 pages, embellished with Pertraits of Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Farragut, Sedgwick, Logan, Com. Rogers, &c. &c., as also of Lee, Stonewall Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart, &c.-has just appeared. It does not pretend to be a history of the War; but it is an exceedingly rich book, containing more matter of interest than all the novel that have been issued for the last six years, or that will be for the next six. It gives the best things said, done of written by Rebels as well as Unionists, most judiciously selected, compactly put together, and handsomely printed. It is sold only by subscription; but those who have a chance to subscribe and don't will make a blunder.

The wife of a mechanic at Albany, N. Y., purchased last week of her butcher a piece of veal which was bloody and a little red on one end but which he assured her was good having been kept on ice and offered it for 12 cents per pound. Agahe went home she noticed that if did no smell fresh. But she cooked it, washing it out thoroughly. smell fresh. But she cooked it, washing it out thoroughly. The family ate of it at noon, and as the children were playing around and became hungry, she would give them more of the meat and soup. Soon after the entire family consisting of father, mother and five children, boys, were taken with vemiting. The matter they ejected from their atomachs was of a greenish cast. The youngest child a mere babe, only three years of age, a bright boy, died on Thursday night. The father is mable to work, the mother is so weak that she can hardly sit up, and the boys, at last eccounts, were still retching and vemiting. The face of one of them appears swollen, and his eyes stand out from out of his head, from his eyes stand out from out of his head, from his eyes stand out from out of his head, from his eyes stand out from out of his head, from his eyes said out from out of his head, from his eyes said out from out of his head, from his eyes said out from out of his head, from his eyes are not cut of danger. not out of danger.

THE CAMPEN AND AMBOY ROALLBOAD CO. CASE. In the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Cardozo, yester day, the case of James L. Lamb agt, the Camden and Ambov Railroad Co., which has been heretofore felly reported, was closed by the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$61,010 07, and an extra showance for \$2,000 as counsel fee.

The West Side Association, so-called, held a meeing last evening at the Everett Rooms. About 300 person mostly owners of property on the west ride were present. Meeting the chair, and Mr. Annes F. Rugeles, acted as Secretary.

This association was organized for the purposed of proteeing the interests of the owners of property lying west Eighth-ave., and north of Fifty-ninth-t. It has been in exiconce about a year and has already wrought a great deal good in a quiet way, chiefly in exposing and defeating it schemes of those patriotic individual who desire to fill the own pockets at the expense of their neighbors, through it convenient medium of city offices. The special subject for the evening was Frands in Street Openings, with reference a preventing, if possible, fraud in the opening of the propose new Boulvard Drive.

Mr. Whitner, as Chairman of the Executive Committed presented a report abouting up the modus operand of stees of policies, and the barefaced manner in which our citizent of the policies, and the barefaced manner in which our citizent of the special subjection of the control of the propositioners of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for the opening of the Boulevard Drive, and it was the hope of the Association the by calling attention to some of the fraudulent practices which have prevailed in connection with the opening of street heretofore, some means may be taken to prevent similar activities of the proposition of the North Commissioners of Fastimate and Assessment for the opening of the proposition of the proposition of the prevent similar activities of the proposition of the new Avenue.

We quote from Mr. Whitheck's Report:

Meeting of the West Side Association.

The West Side Association, so-called, held a me

heretofore, some means may be taken to prevent similar acts in the opening of the new Avenue.

We quote from Mr. Whitbeck's Report:

"By stress-opening we understand, not the practical spening with pick and shoved opon the land—nor is it the present page. Specially, and the process of the stress are all uses prevents and definitely fixed on paper long before these proceedings are commenced. The opening of a street is rather the proceeding by which the city sequines like to the land taken. The course is this: A street is to be opened. The Corporation Coursel publishes notice that, upon a certain day, he will apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of three commissioners of estimate and assessment. On the day designated for that purpose, motion is made and the court appoints the commissioners. The commissioners, having notice of their appointment, meet and organize. They appoint a clerk and surveyor, and secure a place in which the business of the Commission may be transacted. Theoretically, at least, they are upposed to do this. Practically, however, I believe the Course has been for the Commission to go direct to a little room on the fourth story of a certain building down town, where they find every thing medial for their purposes at hand and in working order. The office and its apportenances, the clerk and such as his stant, are there, and a surveyor is not far off. Certain men about that place appear to follow street-opening are a business.—a very lucrative business, too, it is, as you shall see.

it and make a report to the Court when completed; and even the clerical labor, at fair compensation, ought not to amount beings sums. That very large amounts are charged, amounts far beyond hny reasonable compensation for the work done, is apparent from the bills of costs, charges and expenses which have been presented to and accepted by the Courts. We give a list from Mr. Whitbeck's report. The items are taken from official documents preserved among the public records.

These cases have occurred since 1862, when the present law on the subject of street-openings was passed. I do not know that these are all the cases that have occurred; perhaps there may be others that I have missed:

Expenses, exclusives.

Openings.

Openings.

60th st., Eighth ave. to Hudson River.

74th-st., Fifth ave. to East River.

74th-st., Fifth ave. to East River.

Medison-ave., 42d-st. to Stift-st.

Medison-ave., 42d-st. to Stift-st.

Medison-ave., 42d-st. to Stift-st.

Medison-ave., 42d-st. to Stift-st.

Stifth-st., Third-ave. to E. R. and Eighth-ave. to H.

Avenue A. 54th-st. to 59th-st.

*Fifth-ave., 135-st. to Harlem River.

100th-st., Fighth-ave. to Broadway.

1355t-st. Fourth-ave. to Highth-ave.

Seventh-ave., 110th-st. to Harlem River.

15th-st. To-th-ave. to Harlem River. END OF THE SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR. Seventh-ave, Itoth-ave, to Fighth-ave,
Seventh-ave, Itoth-at, to Harlem River.

15th-at, Truth-ave, to Harlem River,

5th at, Fith-ave to Harlem River, and Eighth-ave, it

Blocomingdals Road,

163-dat, 5th-ave, to E. R., and 8th-ave, to H. R.,

15t-at, 4th ave, to E. R. and 16th-ave, to Hudson River,

9th-at, 3d ave, to Harlem River, and 8th-ave, to Hudson

River. eth-st., 3d ave. to Harlem River, and 8th-ave. to Hudson River. 98th-st., 5th ave. to Harlem River, and 8th-ave. to Hud-Oth-ave. to Harlem River, and 10th-ave. to Hud-

By law the Commissioners are entitled to receive \$4 per day By law the Commissioners are entitled to receive 54 per day for their services, with the proviso that their compensation shall not in any case exceed an amount equal to 30 cents per linear foot for the length of the street or avenue opened. In one case, however, it appears that the Commissioners have charged for 150 meetings to assess awards upon a pertion of a new street only 3,000 feet in length, and in another case they have charged for 450 meetings.

But the Commissioners are not the only ones who got at pickings. A certain clerk appears to have received du 20 one year-from June, 1865, to June, 1866—the following ite 3: For services, \$20,073; for room rent, \$4,433; for posta a, stamps, &c., \$350. Total, \$25,455.

Another man in the same room who appears to have been an assistant clerk also received during the same time for "services" the song little sum of \$12,554.

Surveying appears to have been a good business in connection with street opening. The amounts received by one surveyor, during the same year, footed up \$54.031.57.

There are several other little items which appear curious in this connection. The room in which the Commissioners meet is charged an annual rental of \$4.433, and by a singular coincidence the room is obtained from the valuable gentleman who received \$2,500 a year for its services as clerk.

In view of past experience, the Chairman thought it not unreasonable to estimate the probable expense of opening the new boulevard at \$73.000 for surveyers foes alone, and other items in proportion. The report closed with some valuable suggestions as to a remedy for such outrageous swindling in future.

After some animated discussion of the subject by some

12,619 53 15,438 21 7,185 00

ture.

After some animated discussion of the subject by some ember of the association it was finally voted to refer the subject to refe After some ammared unclassed in the same the subject to the Executive Committee with instructions to present the facts brought forward in the report to the notice of the Supreme Court, and asked for the appointment of three honest men as Commissioners to make the assessments on the opening of the Boulevard Drive.

HOW THE FREEDMEN ARE TREATED IN VIRGINIA on the 19th uit, a colored man named Lewis was standing peaceably outside the door of the Court-House, when a white man named Jones, under the influence of liquor, walked up and pushed him so violently that he fell, at the same time at tempting to atrike him. Lewis at once reguined his footing and knocked Jones down, whereat Lewis was acized by other white men and dragged into Court, Jones following and kicking him, which violence Lewis returned with interest. He was then put on his trial for assault and battery and for contempt of Court. Although several present were ready to swear that Jones began the difficulty, notified they not Lewis were allowed to testify, and the latter was endered to recognize in the sum of \$300 for his appearance before the Grand Jury at the next Court. The negro said he had no friends and so money, when a white man rushed up with a large, knotted hickory stick and struck at Lewis's head, but the latter avoided the blow. This was repeated three times with the same result, when the assaultat was seenred. It being the general opinion that the assault should be noticed, the men was arraigned for contempt of Court, and fined two dollars. The negro is now in confinement. About the same time the new freedmen's shoot house in that neighborhood was burned, undendedly by native white citizens, who fired several gues in honor of the event. These facts are attested by Jacob H Vising, Superintencent of the Freedmen's School, Penicenia, Va., and his statement indorsed by F. J. Murray, Assistant Superintendent. white men and dragged into Court, Jones following and kick

Fire at Cherry Valley, N. J. CHERRY VALLET, N. J., Jone 3, 1866.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night the barn attached to the Tryon House was discovered in flames, which communicated to the hotel, and, before they were checked, consumed the entire building, with an adjoining dwelling. Los \$8,000 to \$10,000; insured for \$5,000 on the hotel, and \$2,000 on the farniture and liquers.

The Loss of the Brig Elia Probably a Canard. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, June 4, 1866.

The report of the loss of the brig Illia on Block Island was probably a canard, started by a scannan at Newport to get aid and sympathy.

The National Typographical Union.

The National Typographical Union.

Cureaco, Monday, June 4, 1866.

The National Typographical Union commenced its fourteenth annual session in this city to-day. The attendance
was very large. Representatives were present from 22
States. Officers for the ensuing year were elected this
afternoon. John H. Oberly of Cuiro was elected President; James Risk of Mobile First Vice-President. J. E.
Davis of New-York Second Vice-President. Alexandet
Frank of Boston Secretary and Treasurer; M. J. Devine of
Savangah Corresponding Secretary.

New-Orleans Ship News.

New Onleans, June 3 1866. Sailed on the 30th, Zenobia for Boston: to day, George Vashington and Fung Shuey for New-York; St. Louis for Arrived, Raleigh and George Cromwell, from New-York.

The Red River Country Devastated. New-Outsans, June 3, 1866.
The levee at Alexandria has given way, and the town is flooded. The outire Red River country is devastated.

The Wisconsin River Bridge. MILWAUKER, Mondey, June 4, 1866.
The bridge at Kilbourn City has been rebuilt, and trains passed over to-day on the Milwaukee and St. Pani Railroad.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

OMABA, Mon lay, June 4, 1866.
The first hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad PICKPOCKETS ON THE FERRY-BOATS.-Yesterday

afternoon, Officer Scott of the Forty-fifth Precinct arrested a woman named Margaret Blake on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Margaret Henry waite that lady was leaving a Grand-at. ferry bon. Mrs. Henry lost between \$40 and \$50, but the prisoner, who was charged with the theft, had not money in her possession. She was locked up for examination.